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\$2 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Theological.

Sermon. THE CERTAINTY OF DEATH. the living know that they shall die .- Eccle

Life is but a short journey from the cradle the tomb; and death, with its awful so mnities, must soon be experienced by men all nations. We are ignorant of many her things, but no man is ignorant of hi ortality, "For the living know that they

We shall consider three things in this disurse. First, What is implied in dying? condly, How do the living know that they all die? and, thirdly, What improvement fould be made of this awful subject?

1. What is implied in dying? The question is bold, and can not be hawered, for the living have not expericed it, and the dead do not reveal the profund secret Some suppose that it implies h utter extinction of being; but they neither gard the dictates of reason, nor the dis-

aim the soul of man immortal. The following things are generally allowed be implied in dying: A separation of soul d body, a final departure out of this world. hd an entrance upon a new state of exist

Death implies a separation of soul and body an is a compound being or body and soul matter and spirit. His body is of the ast; his soul is from God. These are mysriously united, but death dissolves the mion, and breaks the unknown tie. "Then all the dust return to the earth, as it was; shd the spirit shall return to God who gave

The separation is awful to a good man rail nature shrinks at the prospect! What en, must it be to a bad man? In his calm sober moments he views it with horror ar, inflamed by diabolical passions, he ishes into it as the frantic horse into the mentile. We can form but very imperfect eas of the pain which may attend our disherblution. Some appear to suffer much Naare is convulsed with dreadful agonies son there go quietly away, like the dying numper, or the ripe truit, which gently drops om the parent tree. But this must be let St.b God, who will order the circumstances of

tainr good and his glory. Another thing implied in death is a final and parture out of this world. "Here we have cle continuing city." Heb. xiii 14. We are preprangers, who appeared but lately, and pil Nunr journey, and we leave all behind, to re-The husband leaves his wife: parent his children; the master his ervants; the minister his people; the genly al his army, and the monarch his throne! hord silver, honors and titles are left behind out he pleasure-taker leaves his pleasures; the Sa unkard quits his cups; the poor and at

He in hot to be found. No eye will IEHer see him upon carthi. His place will be eir names are blotted out, and their memis soon forgotten. As for man, his vs are as the grass: As a flower of the d, so he flourisheth For the wind passeth Mayer it, and it is gone, and the place thereof structive consequences to the Church. Buall know it no more." Psalm ciii. 15, 16. The glory of man fades, his greatness de-Louines, and he sinks into the silent grave! Ports that the living would lay it to heart, and p15 el the vast importance of a thorough prep-In ation for a better world!

REThe last thing implied in death is an enmance upon a new state of existence. Man, as list compound being, is nearly allied both to eald wisible world and the invisible; and the nuloment he quits his tenement of clay, havn811g done with the visible and material world, B enters into the invisible world of spirits, ire id mixes either with devils and the damned, with angels and the saints. How we wonder. Here, we see objects through the ollowedium of the eye-we hear sounds through Hote medium of the ear-we speak with the Vicingue - we have feet to walk, and hands to Bandle. There, we shall exist without a anddy; and how we shall either see or hear, ste or smell, speak, or feel, or move, will ver be discovered on this side the grave. The must die to know. We know—and it is to principal thing with which we are at and sesent concerned—that we shall be either kinippy or miserable. And our state will be ed and unalterable; there is no probation eternity. There it will be said, "He than men unjust, let him be unjust still; and he teri hich is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he eb2 hich is righteous, let him be righteous still; lole and he holy still."

Loev. xxii. 11.

12 How do the living know that they shall

in The living know, by the appointment of lod, that they shall die the Word ath informs us that " It is appointed unto e men once to die." Heb. ix. 27. The time library, and the manner how, is uncertain, 16-17, to nothing is more certain than death itself try are first parents, presuming to cat forbid for fruit, in the garden of Eden, brought for but hear more than their pos on once to die." Heb. ix. 27. The time th both upon themselves and their pos notity. "By man came death, and in Adam die" 1 Cor. xv. 21, 22 Whatever God points is right, for such is the rectitude of 18-18 nature that he can not do wrong. When n do wrong, it is owing either to ignoce or wickedness; but God is both infi tely wise and infinitely good. On this ound, we may view death as a wise, just d necessary appointment, and an appoint stent which must take place Man can terither evade it by cunning, nor overcome it force. "For all flesh shall perish to

et ' Job xxxiv. 15. The death of others is a proof that we must Men are dying daily and hourly. Per DRE not passing out of time into eternity

we feel-every degree of weariness and ing a part of the price of the land," for which has been contributed ever for the purchase of approaching dissolution.

3. What improvement should we make of this

mportant subject? We should sit loose to the world While we oursue the various duties of life, let us guard against an immoderate attachment to men and things. Why should those things en-

gross our affections which we can not hold? These fond attachments render death far more painful than it otherwise would be. A carnal man is torn away, by violence, from all he holds most dear, but he who is spiritual dies with pleasing hopes, and hastens to a world of joy, where all his troubles are laid up with Christ in God.

Let us carefully improve the various scenes of life through which we pass. Human life schequered with strange and unaccountable variations. Sometimes our days are crowned with health and strength, with wealth and friends. At other times clouds and darkness gather round us, and, we sink into poverty, sickness, and diegrace. Each of these states may be improved to some valuable purpose. In prosperity, we may learn the essons of gratitude, humility, and obedience nay learn the lessons of patience, resignation, and contentment. Thus, when we come to reflect, in the hour of death, upon our conduct in life, we shall have cause to To the Honorable Edward Everett: bless God for that grace which has enabled

us to do his blessed will. Our sins should die before us lest they sink is lower than the grave. Death destroys the body, but it can not destroy sin. But for this purpose the Son of God was maniested, that he might destroy the works of the Devil." John iii. 8. Let us turn to him, by repentance and faith, that he may become our 'wisdom, righ eousness, sanctification and redemption." 1 Cor i. 30. l'hen we shall gain à complete victory over in and death. For "the sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law But tears to many eyes; and caused multitude thanks be to God, which giveth us the vic to say, "Well done, good and faithful serv tory through our Lord Jesus Christ ' 1 Cor. ants.' cv. 56, 57. Let us earnestly seek that spirit ual life which can not be destroyed by death That man who is spiritually alive, may look its utmost rage. He has nothing to fear chr death in such a way as shall be most for God is with him. Angels wait to conduct him to the regions of immortality; and even more. Amin -Edmondson.

Communications.

For the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Ministerial Support. Nor. Mr. Editor, is the preacher's suppor that awful moment everything earthly is to be affected by whimsical assessments aris ven up forever! Houses and land, gold ling from the irregularities of quantity and price that may be the summing up of the diversified enterprises in which Church members engage. He is to be supported. This, ire cted leave their poverty and affliction, and like pious are taken from their friends, and over om all the lovely means of grace. "Man mbleth and wasteth away; yea, man given the case. And, as the Church law has speciame the ghost, and where is he?" Job xiv. fied the amount in its minimum, or lowest sufferable degree, therefore, when the Bulcaut, and his possessions will be occupied preacher is accepted, and the work perothers. We hear no more of the dead, formed, no contingency will allow retrenchment, without the touch of sacrilegious hands, and palpable injustice, and aggravating and paralyzing wrong to the preacher, and de-

> But will not rains and floods, drought and frosts, and similar casualties alter the ease? No, sir, not in the least. Neither war, pestilence or famine is to break down the kingdom of heaven, or to arrest the wheels of Omnip otence. The Gospel must be preached, and the ministry must be supported.

No matter what happens; whether di silence the thunders of the last WILL, nor repeal the obligations of the divine decree, "The Gospel must be preached." "Take Oliall exist in that unknown world, is a deep heed, therefore, how ye hear." "Have Irderet. When we think upon it we are lost faith in GOD." A living ministry, a supported ministry, not a frozen, starved, and naked min istry, is the divinely-appointed instrumentality of every man's salvation. Better take care, then, how we talk about "retrench ment," and legislate the crumbs for the preacher, while we slice the loaf with our own silver blade, and give him the core and peal, while the pure fruit is kept for our own relish "God is witness." "God is the indre." "God is not macked. Whatsoever | yer presided. Having been appointed to ad man soweth, that shall be also reap." laborer is to "worthy of his hire." But the ministry is not only a necessity to every man's salvation-husband, wife, son daugh ter, and servant-but is indispensable to civil government; and he that will not pay from choice-from the promptings of the subleme principles involved in his Christian proession, and the obligations it imposes—as much, if necessary, to sustain and perpetuate the Kingdom of God in his own neighbor nood and country as he is compelled to pay so hold up and to continue the pillars of civil government, is not only not a Christian, approval, the presiding officer concurring but is even disloyal to Cæsar.

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness exhausts the gifts of civil government. These, like their divine parentage, are ex- lengaged in seeking to promote the moral and tended "without respect of persons." Nor does the possession of largest wealth, or its | measures which once could have been adopted total lack, affect this exalted right, or necessarily increase or diminish its issues. Yet of fanatical intermeddling. eivil government demands ten thousand times is much from the citizen worth ten thousand does not recognize hatred, abuse, violence dollars as it does from one worth one dollar, and blood, as the means by which good is to inheritance to the one it does to the other. infuses love into the hearts of those who are Nor is there any complaint, or charge of bound together, and thus unites them in os there is not a moment in which some injustice. By virtue of the operations of this affection. If the gospel is to emancipate principle, every efficer under Cæsar's reign slaves, it will be, not by insurrection and while I am writing—while thou art reading the principle, every efficer under Casar's reign is supported, and can fully attend to "the things that are Casar's." Will any one hel monster If we flee, he will pursue held made to "the things that are Casar's." Will any one deny this being the principle taught in the Law and by the prophets, by the Great Teacher, and his apostles, that is to govern his Church? And will any one say there is heat welfare of those who have been combyer. Our relations, friends, and foes are his Church? And will any one say there is best welfare of those who have been comept away. What a proof of our mortality! a circuit or station acting upon this Divine mitted to their care.

municate unto him that teacheth, in all good things. For he that so weth to the flesh, shall eth to the spirit, shall of the spirit reap life the slave. everlasting."—Gal. vi. 6-8.

F. M. English. Charleston, Mo., Jan. 7, 1850.

An Admirable Letter.

Soon after Hon. Edward Everett delivered that memorable speech at the Union meeting in Boston, Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, one of the most prominent and able Baptist ministers in the country, expressed, in a letter to Mr. Everett, his approbation of the speech, and commended the doctrines promulged. In reply Mr. Everett requested of Dr. Fuller some information as to the general effect of the agitation of the slavery question on the condition of the slaves, and to this request Dr. F. gave the subjoined anto the will of heaven; and in adversity we swer, which more recently has been published in the Boston Courier. It may be read

> My DEAR SIR: Perhaps too much impor tance has been attached to that insane out break of fanaticism at Harper's Ferry; but the sympathy with such a deed of violence and blood, which has been manifested at the North-can any patriot any good man, ob serve this without amazement and alarm I know the friends of our common country are mistaken, when they complain that the grand Union demonstrations in Boston and other cities, have not been duly appreciated here and elsewhere. They have gladdened all true American hearts; they have brough

gress, who openly avow their hostility to the South, it is idle to expect too much conat death with boldness, and bid defiance to fidence in any assurances of fraternal affection proclaimed in popular assemblies, no matter with what sincerity and enthusiasm I read your noble address with delight. 1 his perishing body will rise again, to die no looked at that touching picture, "The Last ants they love-because they will not thus security, established a Confederated Govern-Days of Webster," and exclaimed, "O, for one note of that clarion voice now!" Bu the South could wish to hear what the Mas Would they avow these patriotic sentiments' Could they speak as you did, without for

Still, while members are elected to Con-

feiting their places? Here, in this city, and over this land North and South, I tear we are feeling and will ex perience still more mournfully, the wisdom of this prophetic warning-once uttered by Mr. Burke: "When bad men combine, good men must associate, else they will fall, one by one, an unpitied sacrifiee in a contempt-

ible straggle.' The question you proposo I can answer confidently—for, in leaving the bar and entering the ministry, I had intended to devote myself entirely to the instruction of the slaves in South Carolina. For some time l confined myself to that mission, and I found everywhere among mesters a prompt and active co-operation. True, there were laws forbidding the negroes to assemble without a certain number of white persons; but I violated that law most industriously, meeting thousands from different plantations and preaching to them. This would not be allowed now. Another statute, forbidding any one to teach the negroes to read, was this subject. "One great principle which we slavery had not been, in an evil hour, drawn treated with as little regard. In almost every family servants learned to read—som of them in my own household, not only reading, but writing a much better hand than their master. Indeed, such was the general prejudice against this latter enactment that. in an address on the religious instruction o slaves, prepared at the request of the South vinely appointed or permitted, it will not Carolina Agricultural Society, I strongly urged its repeal. Just about that time as attempt was made to abuse the mail by circulating incendiary works, and I was thus compelled to withdraw that portion of the address—the President of the Society, Gov. Seabrook, a most benevolent gentleman, producing these pamphlets, and insisting that the law was necessary for the protection o the slaves themselves.

In June, 1845, there assembled in Charles ton a body of men, representing almost al the wisdom and wealth of South Carolina There were present also delegates from Georgia, and, I believe, from other States It was a meeting of the Association for the improvement, moral and religious, of the -lave population. The venerable Judge Ha dress that large and noble audience. I dinot hesitate to speak my whole mind; at pealing to masters to imitate the Antonia and other magnanimous Roman Emperors to become the guardians of their slaves; to have laws enacted protecting them in their relations as husbands and wives and parents to recognize the rights which the gospel as serts for servants as well as masters. In a word, I presed upon them the solemn obli gations which their power over these human beings imposed upon them—obligations only the more sacred, because their power was so

That august assembly not only honored me with their attention, but expressed their most emphatically in the views submitted. I need scarcely tell you that no such ad dress would be regarded as wise or prudent at this time. It is not that masters are less religious well-being of their servants; but most beneficially, would now only expose master and servant to the baneful influence

If anything is certain, it is that the gospel assails no established social relations; but it

ept away. What a proof of our mortality! a circuit or station acting upon this Divine as well soon find us out, and hurry us as well as civil rule, that will retrench his preacher, or fail to pay him? And we assert, in the full belief of its truth, that there is not a circuit or station, acting from principle, and many hundred thousands of dollars have been expended in such liberation. The North has wasted large sums for abolition books and not impulse, but could, if it would, support its minister; and when it fails to do it, it is not on account of "hard times and scarcity of money," but because there is not a will to do it—is not an intelligent, heartfelt sense of those who have been committed to their care.

I think I speak accurately when I say that hitherto every sacrifice for the emancipation of slaves has been made by Southern men; and many hundred thousands of dollars have been expended in such liberation. The North has wasted large sums for abolition books and lectures; for addresses calculated to inflame the imaginations of women and childer, and to mislead multitudes of men—most excellent and pious—but utterly ignorant as to the condition of things at the South. We now find, indeed, that money Render thank

weakness—proclaims the approach of death.
What is our loss of sight, of hearing, of a silty, and of strength, but certain notices of approaching dissolution.

"Let him that is taught in the Word, combined approaching dissolution."

"Let him that is taught in the Word, combined approaching dissolution."

"Let him that is taught in the Word, combined approaching dissolution." would be a blessing. I believe, however, that

not one cent has yet been given to set on of the flesh reap corruption; but he that sow- foot-or even to encourage when proposed -any plausible enterprise for the benefit of

from the wisdom of the wisest men, a knowledge of my duty to thein. I am no politician, seeking to make capital out of this dangerto comparative poverty, if I could improve their condition. I have twice made overtures to men of influence and wealth at the North -one publicly in a correspondence with Ur. Wayland, and once more privately—and I have, in all sincerity, in ited one, or two, or fifty, to manifest a willingness to part with even a pittance of their wealth, and then to show me what could be done to promote the happiness and welfare of these slaves. But not a single response have I ever heard whispered. While writing the first of these propositions there was under my roof, in Carolina, a violent Abolitionist from New England-a man of great wealth. I read

he letter to him before it was sent, and he xpressed his astonishment at my venturing n such a step; but neither he nor any other nan has intimated a willingness to part with money, that the negro might be rescued from what they profess to regard as a declorable abyss of misery. Yet the South is denounced for not at once immolating four thousand midions of property, guaranteed to them by he Constitution; for not at once abandoning o reeds and brambles millions of fertile acres; or not breaking up their entire social sysem, and either driving their servants from heir comfortable homes, to become vaga onds in other States, which will again drive hem out of their borders-or else harboring n their midst hordes of discontented, indolent vagrants, utterly unfit for freedom, who would certainly be exterminated unless in mercy they were again reduced to servitude ellow-citizens, who are heroes and martyrs or doing this butcherv.

I do now believe that the guardianship of kind master is, at this time, a great bless ng to the African. If emancipation is ever o take place, it will be gradually, and under he mild but resistless influence of the gos Jel. Whether slavery be an evil or not, we here-we protested against their introduction. The true friend of the African is at the South, and thousands of hearts there are responsibility, and a man in New England bas no more right to interfere with the in-stitutions of Virginia, than he has to interfere with those of England or France. All such interference will be repelled by the master, but it will prove injurious to the slave. Dr. Channing was regarded as a leading Abolitionist in his day; but could that noble the madness which is rife everywhere on should lav down as immovably true is, that | into the angry and distorting vortex of party if a good work can not be carried on by the politics. calm, self-controlling, benevolent spirit of Christianity, then the time for doing it has Such was his language, when

n heaven and earth is given unto me; thereore, go teach, go preach the gospel." No language can express my love for this ers: I regard the Union itself as the great est blessing, and other advantages as chiefly o be prized because they corroborate and perpetuate the Union. Hitherto I have miled at all croaking about disunion; now feel that the Union is in imminent danger. The tocsin of rebellion is heard from many marters. It is written in the book of Gen sis, that when Rebecca, in danger of exuring cried to God to know the cause of ne strange pangs by which her trame was onvulsed, the angel replied, "Thou carriest we hostile nations in thy bosom." Unless leaven interposes, this land must be rent and torn by two nations burning with the fiercest hostility, and engaged in a fratricidal and most horrible warfare. I rejoice that

there are yet spared to us some men of the old revolutionary stamp; men with hearts like yours to love the Union: with eloquence late, and to rally to the cause of the Union all who are worthy to be citizens of this

steem, my dear sir. I am sincerely yours. Baltimore, Dec. 19, 1859.

COMMON SCHOOLS OF MISSOURI.—The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools of Missouri for 1859, contains some information concerning the condition of our School system, which we condense for the benefit of our readers.

The whole number of children in the State. petween the ages of 5 and 20 years, is 367. 248; the number of school districts organ ized is 4,916; the number of children taught turing the year was 159 914, of whom 87,329 whole number of school houses is 3,878; the number of colleges is 31; the number of academies is 100; the number of teachers is 5,053, of whom 4,198 are males, and 855 temales: the total amount of money paid to teachers during the year was \$580,767, of which \$3,264 was from the township fund, and \$1,952 from fines and penalties. The amount raised to build and repair school houses was \$107,599. The unsold school lands amount to 176,559 acres. The amount the best interests of the Africans now in our of money apportioned to the schools during midst; and masters will seek to promote the the year was \$256,007, of which \$149,026 was the proceeds of 25 per cent. of the State revenue, and \$57,566 was the proceeds of Bank

St. Louis, of course, figures more largely n the report than any other county. contains 65 school districts; has 47,211 children, of whom 23,321 are Males, and 23,890 females; had 12.523 children at school during the year; has 79 school houses; 196 teachers; and paid to teachers during the year \$85,983, of which \$30,521 was derived from the State

Render thanks unto the Lord.

Ex-President Van Buren. Twenty years ago, we were accustomed

to hear shouts, long and loud, "for Van Buren." Of late, we have seen or heard out principle that slavery in a State is a queslittle from him. He lives, we learn, in great tion for its own exclusive decision, and to retirement, and is passing the evening of his establish the doctrine that slavery is a life quietly and pleasantly. The other day there was a "Union Meeting," held at In the providence of God some of these Albany, New York, to which he had been throw it by fire and the sword; pretensions people have been placed under my care. My invited; but, not attending, he wrote to the which must throw into the background every responsibilities have pressed heavily upon me; nor have I failed to beek from God, and from the wisdom of the wisd and from which we make the extract given where, and the persons by whom, that point below. He first reminds the Committee can only and ought to be settled, are quesous subject. I am a Christian, seeking to that a man seventy-seven years of age can tions freely arising under the Constitution, obey God in all things, and willing to make great sacrifices, to reduce myself and family loal meetings; and that being his age he to form and express his opinions; but they Examples of Success ical meetings; and, that being his age, he excused himself from attending, but wrote a letter that, in the main, does honor to his assumption acted upon at Harper's Ferry is head and heart. After a short history of Brown's raid, he continues as follows: a spirit as bitter and remorseless as that

The case presented for our consideration is thus nothing less than the attempted execution of a design long entertained, devised in Kansas, when acting, as it appears, in the ciates then living within reach of his influwith all the care and circumspection that contemplated crime permits, and adopted after the fullest deliberation, to inflict, suddenly and stealthily, the unnumbered and communities numbering more than eight millions of souls—communities than whom here perhaps exist not under heaven others, listinguished for hospitality, personal probty, amenity of manners, kindness of disposition, love of country, and respect for private and public virtue.

To appreciate fully the enormity of the guilty scheme, it is necessary to take into view the long-existing relations between ourselves and those of the South, upon whom, and upon whose families, these viais of wrath were to be poured. These latter aloof from these Union meetings, belonged, are none other than the worthy descendants for the greater part, to a party whose acit the people of six States of the old Confederacy—then as thoroughly slaveholding States as they now are, and as likely to re main so, while, for ourselves, we looked to future emancipation as a certain eventwith which our ancestors, at the gloomiest Because they will not do all this; will not period this country has ever seen, entered inflict this suicidal wrong upon themselves, into an alliance, on behalf of this State, and try this fatal experiment upon the serv- offensive and defensive, for their common uin their fimilies, and desolate their hearths ment, and exchanged pledges, as solemn as and homes, and all this in violation of their any ever given by man, to stand by each Crescent, of the 26th ult., gave the following pest convictions of duty, they are to be the other in a struggle for their liberty and in-singular narrative: and murdered in cold blood by their own objects, in its actual prosecution, in its success, and in the consequences of its triamphant conclusion They are descendants. moreover, of those great and good men, the representatives of the same States. with whom those to whose rights and duties we have succeeded united, many years later, in the construction and adoption of a Federal Constitution, which had become necessary it the South did not bring these Africans to the full enjoyment of the fruits of that struggle; a Constitution made with them whilst they were yet, as they had before been, slaveholding States, and which, on its seeking to know what can be done for this face, contemplated the continuance of that race. There must be some limits to human linstitution, in a portion of the States composing the Confederacy, as long as it and the government to be established under its provisions might endure; a Constitution which now, after an experience of seventy years, is as dear to the people of the United States, North and South, East and West, as it has ever been, and under which our whole people have, during that period, lived in prosman now rise up he would stand aghast at perity and peace, and would, without doubt, have continued to do so if the subject of

More aggravated still does the atrocity of the Harper's Ferry movement become, when we call to mind the character and conduct opposing slavery. Were be now living, the of the State chosen as the starting ground lelirous spirit of the day would denounce of its desolating course—the ancient and him as it denounced Mr. Webster, and now honorable Commonwealth of Virginia, whose ienounces you and every true patriot. Nay, history, from and including the generation even Mr. Beecher is abused as not truculent of Washington and Jefferson, teems with well-directed and singularly-effective efforts Jesus saw slavery all around him. Did he to suppress and prevent the revival of the cek to employ force? He said. "All power foreign slave trade, to ameliorate the condition of the slaves (descendants of those left to the care of her people by their ancestors). and to restrict the extension of slavery in Union. Others speak of the biessings it con | the United States. As early as 1769, a bill was introduced into her General Assembly, by Mr. Jefferson, to prohibit the importation of slaves into that Colony from abroad, which was defeated by the Colonial Gov ernor and Council: but, at the first moment after those checks upon her movements were removed, the subject was resumed. through the same instrumentality, and a law passed by which the object was fully accomplished From that period onward ner representatives in the National Legisla ture were uniform and assiduous in efforts to secure an early suppression of the trade by Congress; and their State Government, and their people, have, ever since, set their faces. like flints, against its revival in any form. An early and constant friend of the National Colonization Society, over which one of her distinguished sons, Judge Washington. and her most distinguished scion, Henry like yours, to sound the alarm ere it is too Clay, for many years presided, Virginia at the same time never intermitted her exertions to secure for her slaves the kindest great and glorious Republic. With great treatment—the happy results of which were strikingly and, to the slave-owners of the Commonwealth, honorably exemplified in the fact that, notwithstanding the skillfully devised plan for the seduction of the slaves at Harper's Ferry, not one joined the inoff lost his life in attempting to escape from

holding States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mich. | sidering, said he saw no the formation and adoption of the Federal Constitution were in progress, and, in all probability, designed to allay apprehensions, and to keep down such jealousies and illholding States have been formed, the aggre- reputation. the six principal slaveholding States of the old Confederacy, and equal to one sixth of

It was in full view of antecedents like these that the irruption into that State was made. The intent of that movement was to lay the ax at the great conservative wrong of such magnitude as to devolve on any one who is willing to take the responsibility of attempting it, the right to overextended beyond its present limits, the place can not, in the nature of things, continue to occupy the public mind until the criminal effectually suppressed. This right of assailing slavery was claimed in Virginia, and an attempt made to enforce it, characterized by

name of the "Northern army!" That venerable Mother of States saw her laws trodden under the feet of a military band, led on by a citizen of New York, her inspeakable morrors of a servile war upon authority and dignity derided, her rural districts turned into camps for the protection little likely to be reached by Christian influof her sovereignty, her citizens murdered, and their families exposed to the most apof equal extent, more widely or more justly palling suffering, for no other reason than for upholding rights which her sons, Wash ington, Jefferson, Henry, and Madisonmen whose names speak their eulogies—had exercised throughout their lives.

> The venerable Ex-President then proceeds to argue, 1. That the excitement manifested at the South was natural and just. 2. That those in the State of New York who stood knowledged leader had publicly enunciated the doctrines of the irrepressible conflict. and, 3. If they persisted in the course they had adopted, the result could not fail to be disastrous to the peace and prosperity of the whole country.

"HAPPY CHRISTMAS FOR ONE MAN."-Under the above head the New Orleans

A young man, named Joseph Wells—a Canadian—probably enjoyed his Christmas with a keener zest and a more grateful and happy heart than any other person in town Some five years ago his parents died in this city, leaving him poor and friendless. Soon after this misfortune he fell sick of typhoid fever, and, after an illness which nearly carried him away, he recovered, only to find tally deaf. Being insensible to sound, he good behavior, he has led his silent life about

man's sensations, when, on Friday evening, going unwittingly too near the cannon, which, at Jackson's Square, was day was the anniversary), he was shocked and thrown prostrate by the concussion! own astonishment his ears were clear, and to the astonishment of others he snoke. into his head and heart; the ring of the deeply-affected hearts. bells-the cough of the steamers-the rush and acquaintances—new, novel and delightful beyond expression! He tried his own voice, and found it good in sound and speech -well as in former years. In the fullness of his heart he repaired to the Cathedral, and there, on his bended knees, offered up to the Great Throne the breathings of his deep gratitude. Then he sallied out to see his riends, and the scenes of astonishment and pleasure which followed may be better im agined than de cribed. With tears in hi eyer, he embraced every one who had treated him kindly, and told his thanks for the favors shown during his ears of deafness and dumbness. The heartiness and deep feeling of his joy brought tears to many another that this Christmas did not bring happiness to Joseph Wells?

AN OLD PREDICTION OF DISUNION.—Sena in the United States Senate, quotes from Thomas Jefferson's Journal the following entry under the head of December 13th 1803: "The Rev. Mr. Coffin. of New England, who is now here soliciting donations that his profession. We read horizontally, vaders, and the only one whom they carried for a college in Green county, Tennessee, tells me that when he first determined to engage in this enterprise, he wrote a paper But the crowning grace of her whole career recommendatory of the enterprise, which he their caps. We blackball our boots: they in this regard—that which placed her far in meant to get signed by clergymen, and a advance of all her sister States, and which similar one for persons in a civil character, seemed to render everything done by others at the head of which he wished Mr. Adams here for the restriction of slavery compara to put his name, he being the President of tively unimportant—was her ever memorable the United States, and the application going cession to the Federal Government of the ter- only for his name, and not for a donation were males, and 72612 were females; the ritory out of which were formed the non-slaveigan, and Wisconsin, upon the express and tinuing the union of the States; that their belly. Our officials designate their office or irrevocable condition that slavery should be dissolution must necessarily take place; that rank by a star on the breast, or epaulets on forever excluded from them. This cession he therefore saw no propriety in recommendwas on her part a voluntary tender, without ing to New England men to promote a lit- apex of their caps. We page our books on request or suggestion other than from her erary institution in the South; that it was the top; they on the margin. We print on own sons, whilst she stood at the head of in fact giving strength to those who were to both sides of the leaf; they upon one. We the slaveholding States of the Confederacy, without a prospect of changing her character without a prospect of changing her character referred to is the late Rev. Charles Coffin, a book on the back of the binding; they on D. D., President of Greenville College, Tenn., the margin of the leaf. In our libraries, we a native of Massachusetts.

blood as those under which the country says Shenstone. It removes that uneasiness to school; they put theirs to service. We now suffers, illustrating thereby the mag- which a true spirit feels from dependence propel our canal boats by horses and steam; nanimity of her public councils and the and obligation; it gratifies the creditor; it they pull theirs by men. We take our proextent of her confidence in the justice and promotes future confidence; it leaves a con- duce to market by railroad; they take theirs liberality of her sister States who were sciousness of our virtue; it is what we know on men's shoulders. We saw lumber and about to become non-slaveholding States. to be right in the point of justice and econ Out of the territory thus ceded non-slave- omy; and it is the main support of simple do it by human muscle. We turn a thou-

the entire population of the United States. and not their minds by their deeds.

Individual Effort to Do Good.

From an eight page tract, "Individual effort; or, What Can I Do?" by Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D., published by the American Tract Society, we make some extracts, commending the Tract to our readers as one worthy of universal circulation.

If you wish to be useful, and to become instrumental in saving souls, you must lay yourself out in this work of individual effort. Prayerfully and earnestly must you address yourself to it. The care and responsibility of souls belong not to ministers alone. Parents should feel it. Teachers should feel it. Relatives should feel it, one towards another. Neighbors should feel it. Every Christian should feel it. Where is the Christian whose influence touches not many souls now "in EXAMPLES OF Success.—Some of the most

useful Christians have been those who have labored for the conversion of individuals. This applies especially to private Christians. An aged man gave his heart to God, and entered on the Christian life. After his conversion, one of his first acts, although he had heard nothing of such acts in others, ence. For the conversion of these he determined to labor as he had opportunity, and pray daily. On his list were one hundred and sixteen names, among whom were skeptics, drankards, and other individuals, as ence as any other men in the region. Within two years from the period of the old man s conversion, one hundred of these individuals

had made a profession of religion. The writer once inquired of a late excellent minister, how it was that so large a part of his parishioners were Christians "Be cause," said he, "I went to them individnally, and pressed the gospel message upon them in private."

H. rlan Page acted on the same principle; it was the secret of his success in winning souls to Christ. Every acquaintance he regarded as an individual trust. He said to imself, "God has brought this individual into my acquaintance for good. He says, Speak to that man; lend this one; a book; to another give a tract; to another write an affectionate letter." By this method of usefulness, he evidently became, under God, the direct instrument, in a very quiet way, of saving more than one hundred souls. The late John Scudder was one who

entered warmly into this method of usefulness. Every individual with whom he be came acquainted was an object of special interest. He did not assail him abruptly, or arably or impolitely. He simply said out of Christ, I am bound to do all I can to save it. Accordingly, so soon as the opportunity occurred. "a word in season" was spoken; and many are the individuals who remember his affectionate appeals, and trace their first religious interest to that good man's efforts. When he went into a family. every member of that family shared his himself helplessly destitute of hearing—to Christian sympathy. He did not overlook the servants. He had a word for all: and ceased speaking; and since then, an object in his prayers all were especially rememnot only of sympathy for his misfortune, but bered. How many families will bear testiof kindness and care for his honesty and mony to the truth of these remarks, and say. "Yes, it was that good man's influence the courts and Cathedral at Jackson Square; which first led me to think seriously of the regularly attending the Church, and doing worth of my own soul. In his journal, while whatever little offices he could for his living in India, he records his exertions to interest about the Recorder's office and lock-up. The the civil and military officers with whom he officers took good care of him, and supplied became acquainted, that he might, if possihis wants as a sort of pet, at once useful ble, become the means of their salvation. It is a document of rare interest, and shows Think what must have been this young how much good a man may do by direct

The late Mr. Nettleton practiced this method of usefulness: and his great success belching forth a national salute in honor of in winning souls to Christ is more attributathe battle of Lake Borgue (of which that ble to it than the public have been wont to suppose. He studied character as individually developed, and, "as a wise master He was taken to the police office, and re-builder," brought the gospel to bear upon it. vived by applications of cold water. To his He conversed a great deal with individuals, careless or under conviction. He prayed for them as individuals. He was often seen in Still he had a strange buzzing and ratiling close converse with men of various characin his head Half frightened, he wept, and ters and occupations, adroitly approaching prayed, and then returned to his lonely bed. them on the subject of their salvation. Ere In the morning he woke to find his head they were aware, they would become intercalm, but his hearing entirely restored; clear ested, and soon they were seen listening to and sweet the torrent of city sounds poured his preaching, with earnest attention and

How many private Christians, also, with of the drays—the laugh of the children—the the true spirit of their Master, have selected hark of the dogs-the blithe voices of friends individuals, and prayed for them, and spoken to them, and, in the end, have had the joy of seeing them turn unto the Lord. amount of good they accomplished no man can calculate. It is a way of doing good which God has enjoined, and he will give it his special blessing. It is a way open to all The humblest Christian, in capacity or social position, has this field open to him. A little captive maid-servant once honored God and saved a mighty Syrian captain, by sending nim to the prophet for a cure.

THE YANKEE IN CHINA.—A real live Yankee found his way to China, remained a while, took notes of some things he saw eye, and his sudden and surprising restora- and then wrote back, setting forth some tion was the talk of the day. Who can say points of difference between their manners and those of the people of this country, as

The Chinese parents select the wives for their sons, and decide whom their daughters shall marry. Their badge of mourning is white, and their juneral cards are written with blue ink. They mourn for the dead by proxy, and select a burying place for the eparted by the aid of one who makes they perpendicularly. We read from left to right; they from right to left. We uncover the head as a mark of respect; they put on whitewash theirs. We compress the waist; they the feet. We give the place of honor on the right; they on the left. We speak of northeast; they of westnorth. We say the needle of the compass points north; they the south. We shake the hand of a friend in set our volumes up; they lay theirs down. We keep our wives in the parlor; they keep "What a pleasure it is to pay one debts"- theirs in the kitchen. We put our daughters grind flour by steam and water power: they sand spindles, and fly a hundred shuttles. gate population of which, at the present Do all our readers know experimentally without a single hand to propel; they emmoment, is one-third larger than that of what this pleasure is? God esteems men's deeds by their minds, blocks, with a hand-brush. We worship God; they offer incense to the Devil.